

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 35

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Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.**Corcovado:**
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Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borary (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1º de Março. EUGENE SPOER, Consul General.
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Church Directory

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—Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., British Chaplain74 Rua Meudo de Sá, Icarahy.
IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 15.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6 1/2 p. m. Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.**JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.**
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 78. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m. and at Fabrica Carioca, Sundays, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.**ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.**
Residence: On the Church premises.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.**W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.**
Caixa 352
IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 224, Rua d'Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. **FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.** Primary school in the church building.
PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. English services at 4 p. m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sundays; 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a. m.**EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.**

Professional Directory

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 75, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.**Dr. Briassy,** Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m. Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.**Enéas M. Ferraz,** lawyer, specialist in commercial and civil cases, after long stay in London, is pleading in S. Paulo. Office: Rua de Santa Theresa n. 20 A—S. Paulo.**Dr. Carlos Feldhausen;** Offices: No. 20, Rua 1º de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; residence: No. 57, Rua Marquez de Abrantes.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.**BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.**—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.
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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The French cruiser *Prolet* has arrived at Valparaiso.

—A ministerial crisis has appeared in the Chilean government.

—A Lima telegram of the 24th inst. says that Colonel Durand has revolted at Cerro Pasco.

—A Lima telegram of the 27th states that President Romaino had assumed office and selected his cabinet.

—According to Lima telegrams the revolutionary colonels are having a bad time of it. Col. Durand has been defeated. Col. Nizcona has fled to Nigrete, and Col. Ore has been captured.

—President Errazuriz, of Chili, is making an effort to conciliate the warring political factions so that public affairs may be carried on decently and in order. But he will probably not succeed. The personal element is too strong in these republics for anything like orderly impersonal administration.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Swarms of locusts have appeared in the Argentine province of Corrientes.

—Ex-Minister Paravicini has arrived at Sucre, Bolivia, and promises to publish a brochure on the Acre question shortly.

—The Argentine squadron arrived at Flores island on the night of the 21st inst., where President Roca was transferred to the "Patria" and proceeded at once to Buenos Aires, arriving there the following evening.

—The Argentine minister at Madrid says the first cases of bubonic pest appeared at Oporto on July 17th, and the facts were concealed until the present month. We can have but little sympathy with Portugal for such a trick.

—It is said that the Montevideo health authorities have approved the base of a sanitary convention between Argentina and Uruguay. A later telegram says that both governments have approved the proposed sanitary convention.

—The Uruguayan Devil's island, better known as Flores, is to be reformed at last. Instead of being left in the hands of an unscrupulous swart, the lazaretto is to be put under the management of the Montevideo charity commission.—B. A. Herald.

—There was a fight in Sucre on the 26th inst. because of an order of the government for the removal to La Paz of the cannon deposited in the arsenal there. The citizens tried to prevent the removal, and a fight ensued, during which 16 persons were killed and wounded.

—The B. A. Herald says that the new child-catchers used on some of the electric tramways have shown their utility. On Tuesday one of them picked up a dog which was carried some distance without being hurt. Streeturchins will probably stand on the line to be picked up when they want a free ride!

—A firm of sack-makers has offered to pay \$20,000 to a hospital if any one proves that the farmers pay over \$12,000,000 for sacks, etc. The price of sacks for wheat and of sheets for wool is simply exorbitant. Sr. Rafael Hernandez has taken up the challenge and undertakes to prove that \$20,000,000 is paid for sacks, string, etc.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—We are not of those who believe that the President's visits to Brazil and the straits of Magellan are the outcome of personal vanity, which is entirely foreign to the character of General Roca. We do not pretend to know what is his ulterior object, although we are not without conjectures. There are with him some whose sole motives are a pleasant trip, and much jollification at the public expense, and the President may not be averse to having it thought that he has no other motives himself, but we are pretty sure that he has.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—General Roca is expected back here on the 23rd of this month from Rio and if the quarantine regulations are carried out he will have to remain in quarantine for twenty days owing to the fact that he went on board the French mail *Breil* whilst that steamer was in Rio where he met some of his relatives on the way out from Europe. If the law is to be fulfilled the President of the republic will have to remain in quarantine, as also all his party. However, all know in this country that there is one law for one man and another for the one without influence.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The political part of the programme regulating President Roca's trip to Rio has at last come before the public and confirms previous reports to the effect that an international scheme between Brazil, Chili, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay was on the tapis. A conference has been held in Rio between the two presidents (Roca and Salles) and Minister General Alcora but the principal aim of the affair has been postponed until October next when it is expected that the Brazilian and Chilean presidents will visit this city. It is stated that a general disarmament scheme was broached in the conference as also a project for the construction of international railways between the republics mentioned, and commercial treaties. When a subject is only "broached" no great disappointment can be expected if it be not carried out. Disappointment only makes its appearance here when reforms are promised and then rejected or forgotten. The people are, however, beginning to get accustomed to such matters and apparently only applaud the idea in the same spirit as the promise is given.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 17.

—Most of the national guards serving with the regulars for the last six months were liberated from their military duties yesterday. This business has been a farce for if we are to believe what one recruit tells us, the boys have been kept in the barracks doing nothing but the simplest of drills whilst he says that he has paid one visit to the targets in the whole six months and fired two bullets.—Times, Buenos Aires, Aug. 16.

—The crisis has already begun for the working classes. It is calculated that there are 40,000 unemployed. The tanneries and tallow works at the Corrales have dismissed 2,500 men recently. In the Rivers of Barracas there is work for 1,500 men and 6,500 apply for it. Meanwhile there is the most fertile land in the world lying idle because rotten governments have given it to mere speculators for a rise, who consider putting a mud hovel and a few scabby sheep under charge of a slave to be "farming." The commercial classes complain of the taxation, which is light compared to the profits they make out of the farmer. The colonist is forced by circumstances to buy all his needs from one shop. The shop advances him money at the usurious rate of 20 % to 36 % a year, and is often the only place where he can sell his produce. People in Santa Fé are just waking up to the necessity of an agricultural bank. Many people inform us that Paraguay is too small a state to govern itself, though it is ten times as densely populated as Argentina. It can teach us a great deal too. Paraguay had an agricultural bank which lends the farmer money and supplies him with the best tools at cost price. He can get all his needs, from seeds to windmills, at the bank and sell his produce to it. This may be socialistic, but it is better than the tyrannical and agricultural anarchy of Argentina.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Montevideo Times of August 17 gives the following particulars of the death of Mr. H. S. Bowles and the injury of several others who were caught in the terrible storm which passed over Montevideo on the 15th inst.—"The chief fury of the storm seemed to be felt at Punta Carretas. Beguiled by the apparent clearing of the weather, about a dozen members of the Golf club, had gone out to the links. A few had already made their way home before the storm arrived. Most of the others found refuge in the deep bunker, where they escaped with nothing worse than a thorough drenching. Unfortunately Mr. H. Stanley Bowles, of the London and Brazilian Bank; Mr. T. F. Lane, manager of the Montevideo Gas Company, and Mr. T. W. Thomas, sub-manager of the gas factory, together with the care-taker and two boys (caddies) had taken refuge in the club house. There was a wooden structure of 100 ft. with substantial foundation and elevated about two feet from the ground. The wind caught this with its full force, lifted it bodily up from its foundation, rolled it over two or three times, and finally deposited it some thirty to forty yards away stretched out as flat as a pack of cards. Owing to the driving rain, the members sheltered in the bunker did not see what was passing, but as soon as the rain abated a little they made for the club house only to find the site vacant. Here they found Mr. Thomas lying in a pool of water, with his leg broken and other severe injuries. A little further off and he recovered it was found that one of his ribs was broken. A search was then instituted for Mr. Bowles, and eventually his body was found terribly crushed and mangled under the roof of what once had been the club house. His skull was broken, and there were other injuries of a complicated description. It is imagined and hoped that in his case death had been practically instantaneous. The care-taker had his arm broken and was severely bruised, and the two lads escaped with minor contusions."

—On the following day the Times contained the following correction: "In relation to the tragic catastrophe on the golf links, we have to make a correction. Mr. T. F. Lane was not found senseless on the ground, but, despite his injuries, managed to make his way to a ranch some 300 yards distant, where he was able to ask for help for Mr. Thomas, whom he had left lying on the ground. He was found there in great pain, but sitting up, the injury to his rib rendering it painful for him to lie down."

—The Standard, referring to a pamphlet which Edward Atkinson sent out from the Anti-imperial Association of the United States, says that in it he advised the soldiers to disobey their officers and refuse to fight the Filipinos. This is entirely false. Mr. Atkinson issued a pamphlet of which he addressed several copies to the principal military and civil officers at Manila, taking exception to the principle of imperialism, but there was not a word suggestive of disobedience to military or other authority. These pamphlets were refused the press of the United States, but there was no thought of sedition. Mr. Atkinson is a man who could not do such a thing, although, like millions of his countrymen, he is opposed to the expansion policy of the government. It is just as well to correct the error of the statement quoted, for it might not be understood here that no American ever advises soldiers to refuse to obey orders.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—The Herald is right. Edward Atkinson is an eminent business man and not a man utterly incapable of intrigue. He is not an agitator, nor even a politician. But like the great majority of scholarly, conservative men to the United States, he is opposed to imperialism, and has not been afraid to say so.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

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Capital paid up	" 750,000
Reserve fund	" 600,000

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Draws on:

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Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital	£ 1,500,000
Realized do	" 900,000
Reserve fund	" 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
S. Paulo, Baiao Atras, Montevideo, Rosario,
Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWS ON:-

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THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London E. C.

Capital	2 1,000,000
Idem paid up	" 800,000
Reserve fund	" 320,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co.,

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'Industrie en France, and agencies
Heine & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.
LONDON
[Union Bank of London, Limited,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Parr's Bank, Limited,
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Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches
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ches.
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Opens accounts-current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
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acts every description of banking business.

G. Henriot,

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufacturer
will forward by registered mail and to
any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for \$3.00, 4 dozen boxes for
125.00 and One dozen boxes for 20.00.
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RANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense. Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
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Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

LOCAL CRICKET EVENTS.

RIO D. NICTHEROV.

For the fourth time this season the Rio v.
Nictherov match at Icaraly on the 27th inst.,
has ended in a draw.

Jackson won the toss for Rio and put the
other side into the field. The first two wickets
went down for 25, when the Rio captain and
Mawson got together, and hit about with the
greatest freedom, compiling nearly a century
before the partnership was dissolved. The
other seven wickets were not so hard to take
although Latham and Bocquet made a good
stand the latter especially shewing excellent
style. Roberts took 4 wickets for 16 runs but
the fielders on the whole were not to be con-
gratulated. W. and E. V. Morrissey went in
first for Nictherov and knocked up 42 before
they were separated. R. Morrissey and Willes
played steadily, and the former had the bad
luck to get bowled just on the call of time,
leaving four men still to bat. It was Pierce's
first appearance and his wicket-keeping was
decidedly promising. Gims as usual bowled
very carefully and out of his 26 overs, twelve
were "maiden", and he took 3 wickets for 25
runs.

The scores are appended:

RIO

H. J. Reeves, b. R. Morrissey	10
C. L. Robinson, c. Whyte, b. Conolly	15
N. W. Jackson, (capt.) c. and b. do	57
J. B. Mawson, c. Lomas, b. Roberts	30
T. G. Nicolson, b. Roberts	1
H. R. Latham, run out	19
H. C. Bocquet, c. W. Morrissey, b. Con- olly	17
W. T. Gims, c. Stutfield, b. Roberts	4
H. G. Pierce, b. Roberts	6
V. Tatani, c. Willes, b. Conolly	15
A. E. Ridgway, not out	3
Extras	203

NICTHEROV

W. Morrissey, c. Pierce, b. Jackson	21
E. V. Morrissey, b. Gims	14
G. H. Lomas, c. Pierce, b. Gims	10
E. A. Tootal, b. Mawson	8
C. A. Conolly, c. Jackson, b. Mawson	7
R. Willes, not out	13
R. Morrissey (capt.) b. Gims	28
E. A. H. Roberts	1
A. C. Wilson	1
O. W. Rolls	1
A. L. Stutfield	16
Extras	117

RIO v. STATE OF S. PAULO

The sub-committee of five gentlemen elected
by the committees of the Rio Cricket &
Athletic Association and of the Paysandu
Cricket Club to choose the team to represent
Rio on the 7th and 8th Sept., met on Monday
the 28th inst. and chose the following:
N. W. Jackson (captain) R. Morrissey, E. V.
Morrissey, J. B. Mawson, W. T. Gims, H. G.
Pierce, H. J. Reeves, W. Morrissey, C. L. Ro-
binson, R. H. Robinson and E. A. Tootal.

CRICKET AT SANTOS.

S. A. C. 25, H. B. M. FLEET.

An interesting match was played at Santos
on 17th August between an eleven from H.
B. M's Fleet and the Club, resulting in a
victory for the Fleet on the 1st innings. The
scores were:

H. B. M. FLEET (1st innings)

Dr. Miller, ct., b. S. Smith	20
Lt. Leggett, b. Stock	15
Lt. Loftie, b. w., b. do	5
Lt. Hallows, b. Tracey	17
Earle, b. do	0
Lt. Smythe, b. Richards	10
Com. Keary, b. Tracey	0
Lt. Seagrave, ct., b. Stock	4
Lt. Cherry, b. Richards	6
Mr. Dalziel, ct. and b. do	3
Mr. Manning, not out	0
Byes	4

Total

84

S. A. C. (1st innings.)

F. Tracey, b. w., b. Cherry	0
H. P. Smith, b. Seagrave	0
H. Tross, ct. Loftie, b. Manning	9
A. M. Burgos, ct. Hallows, b. Seagrave	13
C. L. Stock, b. Manning	3
J. A. Cross, b. w., b. do	3
H. L. Wheatley, run out	11
A. Richards, ct. Smythe, b. Seagrave	11
A. T. Smith, b. Manning	0
Stewart Smith, b. do	0
W. C. Preece, not out	5
Byes 4, Leg bye 1, wides 2	7

Total

62

H. B. M. FLEET (2nd innings)

Mr. Manning, b. Tracey	0
Mr. Dalziel, ct. and b. do	16
Lt. Cherry, ct. Burgos, b. do	1
Lt. Seagrave, b. Tracey	0
Com. Keary, b. do	1
Lt. Smythe, b. Richards	2
Earle, b. do	2
Lt. Hallows, ct. Cross, b. Tracey	10
Lt. Loftie, not out	12
Lt. Leggett, do do	21
Dr. Miller, did not bat	4
Byes	4

Total for 8 wickets...

69

MR. TROSS' XI VS. CAPTAIN'S XI.

This match was played August 20th and
resulted in an easy win for Mr. Tross' eleven.
It will be noticed that Burgos scored 104 not
out, an exceptionally creditable feat for San-
tos. The scores were:

MR. TROSS' XI.

R. C. Lloyd, ct. Stock, b. Kealman	21
W. C. Preece, b. Barham	1
A. M. Burgos, not out	104
H. L. Wheatley, ct. Stock, b. Richards	8
H. Tross, run out	15
C. G. Vieira, not out	3
H. Born	1
E. Greene	1
B. Standen	1
A. L. Tweedie	1
C. Wucherer	16

Byes 14, Leg byes 2

Innings declared closed. (Total for

4 wickets)

168

CAPTAIN'S XI.

A. Kealman, b. Lloyd	7
A. Richards, ct. Vieira, b. Lloyd	7
C. L. Stock, ct. Vieira, b. Wheatley	20
E. A. Barham, ct. Vieira, b. do	13
H. P. Smith, ct. Vieira, b. do	1
J. A. Cross, ct. Vieira, b. do	6
A. Lewis, run out	0
F. Tracey, ct. and b. Wheatley	4
J. Cadzow, ct. Greene, b. Wheatley	0
A. T. Smith, ct. Vieira, b. Wheatley	4
A. D. Watson, not out	4
Byes 6, leg byes 2, wides 2, no balls 1	11

74

CRICKET IN S. PAULO.

A well-contested match between "Banks,
past and present," and the "World" was played
in S. Paulo on the 20th inst. and resulted in a
win for "World" by 10 runs on the 1st in-
nings, or morally by 10 wickets. The scores
were:

WORLD.

1st innings.

J. Webster, b. Glencross	0
F. C. Florde, ct. Rule, b. Glencross	21
H. E. Barber, b. Glencross	0
H. W. Stacey, not out	1
L. M. Howe, b. Rule	17
R. J. Florde, b. Glencross	0
H. Johns, ct. Davison, b. Rule	11
L. Haselden, ct. Knight, b. Cookson	3
T. Pindney, b. Rule	0
T. H. Christy, ct. Glencross, b. Cookson	0
Extras	3

Total

56

2nd innings.

J. Webster, not out	31
F. Florde, " "	32
Extras	7

Total

70

BANKS, PAST AND PRESENT.

1st innings.	
P. W. Crewe, b. Barber.....	9
M. S. Edwards, b. Barber.....	0
J. Glencross, b. Webster.....	0
S. Blomeley, b. Barber.....	2
E. G. Knight, b. Barber.....	2
C. Turnley, run out.....	1
W. F. Rule, ct. Howe, b. Barber.....	13
H. Cookson, ct. Blomeley, b. Webster.....	2
H. Davison, ct. Haselden, b. Barber.....	2
E. Wright, l. b. w., b. Webster.....	3
J. Sollom, not out.....	6
Extras.....	6
Total.....	46
2nd innings.	
P. W. Crewe, b. Florde.....	11
J. Sollom, b. Florde.....	2
H. Cookson, ct. Haselden, b. Webster.....	2
M. S. Edwards, ct. Jolus, b. ".....	25
W. F. Rule, ct. Stacey, b. ".....	5
E. G. Knight, b. Florde.....	19
S. J. Glencross, b. Webster.....	3
C. Turnley, ct. Stacey, b. Florde.....	5
E. Wright, ct. and b. Webster.....	0
H. Davison, not out.....	6
J. Blomeley, absent.....	0
Extras.....	5
Total.....	84

PERNAMBUCO CRICKET—1899.

On August 13th, eleven's representing "Over 29" and "Under 29" was played in Pernambuco. There is nothing special to mention about the play.

Four of those on the Senior's side played here a quarter of a century since, and it is to their credit and the spectators enjoyment to see them yet lively as crickets.

The scores were:

OVER 29.	
W. M. Webster,* ct. T. A. Comber, b. Deere.....	2
F. R. Foy, run out.....	0
F. Clemenson, ct. Davey, b. Deere.....	0
W. Boxwell, ct. Matthews, b. R. Conolly.....	10
E. Brotherhood,* ct. and b. Deere.....	11
W. Morgan, b. R. Conolly.....	5
N. Hartley,* b. R. Conolly.....	1
H. Fletcher, b. Deere.....	1
W. Marshall, ct. Bell, b. Deere.....	1
J. Meadows, not out.....	3
J. Swift, b. G. Williams.....	0
N. Harding,* b. Deere.....	0
Extras.....	4
Total.....	39

UNDER 29.

M. Williams, b. Davey.....	3
W. J. McMurtrie, ct. Swift, b. Clemenson.....	2
H. Conolly, ct. Hartley, b. Clemenson.....	0
H. C. Howe, b. Foy.....	2
R. Conolly, b. Foy.....	2
T. A. Comber, not out.....	13
A. L. Bell, not out.....	5
G. Williams.....	0
W. Matthews, C. Deere.....	0
H. F. Comber, did not bat.....	0
J. Davey, Extras.....	4
Total.....	40

* veterans.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK 25 LONDON AND R. P. BANK.

Played on August 15th. As usual this inter-Bank match put many on the scene vives both XI's being certain of a good thing.

Mr. Estill provided a recherche lunch and if anything the play after somewhat improved—then several showers fell and upset the bowlers, bringing up the scoring in both 2nd innings, which of course does not count.

The L. and R. P. Bank have won the rubber of their games and before the departure of their manager hope to play another.

The scores were as follows:

L. AND R. P. BANK.

1st innings.	
E. G. Paton, b. Deere.....	5
W. Pendleton, played on, b. Deere.....	0
H. S. Fellows, b. G. F. Fellows.....	4
L. F. Latham, ct. Jennings, b. G. F. Fellows.....	14
J. Meadows, b. G. F. Fellows.....	17
T. A. Comber, b. G. F. Fellows.....	13
G. D. Estill, b. G. F. Fellows.....	7
A. Monteiro, ct. Ogden, b. G. F. Fellows.....	2
J. Laguin, not out.....	5
J. Carr, b. G. F. Fellows.....	0
H. Bussmeyer, b. Deere.....	3
Extras.....	3
Total.....	73

L. AND R. P. BANK.

1st innings.	
A. Ogden, ct. Laguin, h. H. S. Fellows.....	14
G. F. Fellows, ct. Comber.....	2
H. Shorto, b. Comber.....	7
J. Fennie, ct. Comber, h. Paton.....	0
C. Deere, b. H. S. Fellows.....	8
H. Conolly, l. b. w., b. H. S. Fellows.....	0
W. J. McMurtrie, ct. Comber b. H. S. Fellows.....	15
Extras.....	1
Total.....	59

L. AND R. P. BANK.

2nd innings.	
E. G. Paton, b. Deere.....	0
W. Pendleton, b. G. F. Fellows.....	39
T. A. Comber, b. Deere.....	1
L. F. Latham, not out.....	45
H. S. Fellows, not out.....	7
Extras.....	9
Total.....	101

Innings declared closed.

L. AND R. P. BANK.

2nd innings.	
H. Shorto, b. Comber.....	12
H. Conolly, b. Pendleton.....	21
W. J. McMurtrie, not out.....	11
Extras.....	5
Total.....	49

PERNAMBUCO AMATEUR RACES.

These are to take place on 8th September next. Mr. Thos. Comber is again President, with a good Committee, lots of horses, and riders in galore. We hope for a repetition of our previous jolly meetings.

Geo. S. Fellows.
Mem. of Com.

Hotels.

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GEORGES SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis where he expects to merit the continuation of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and Summer guests.
The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the Serra and vice-versa.
References may be obtained at:
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" Monteiro Jr. & C., " 35, " Visc. Inhadina.
" Soares & Niemeyer, " 6, " da Alfandega.
Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Fresca.
Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

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Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.
Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.
The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refitted, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

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Wanted, a good short hand clerk. Apply by letter, stating experience and salary required, to "MATERIAL," at this office.

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ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

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Wanted, by a Planter of long experience in Coffee and Tea, employment from the 1st September. Understands the planting and manufacturing of Tea of good quality. Author of 35 Chapters on Tea Culture and Manufacture in Assam; published by the Ceylon Observer, Colombo. Advertiser has been three years on a Coffee Fazenda in São Paulo.

Please apply to HENRY COTTAM, c/o John Wilmot, Esq.

Fazenda Vista Alegre, Colonia, São Paulo. (St.)

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States.

AUG. 29.—Telegrams received from Cape Hatten say that the government troops have been defeated in Santo Domingo, and that various places have declared themselves in favor of the candidature of Jimenez for the presidency.

AUG. 21.—Telegrams from Leghorn say that in an affray there between the sailors of the *Olympia* and the townspeople, two of the sailors were stabbed to death.

Jimenez, who was arrested yesterday, was released to-day on condition that he would do nothing to violate the neutrality of the United States.

The commission appointed to study the serum against yellow fever, discovered by Dr. Sanarelli, have given a favorable opinion, and it is probable that its use will be officially adopted by the government. (This is contingent, we believe, on the use of a better and more carefully prepared serum than the Montevideo article.)

AUG. 22.—The official report of the results of the terrible hurricane in the Antilles, which was especially disastrous in Porto Rico, has been received in New York. It states that 2,500 victims were injured, and that 1,000 were more or less severely injured, and that 2,000 people are missing. The subscription which has been opened in the United States for the relief of the survivors has already reached a large amount.

AUG. 24.—Telegrams from Manila say that the law prohibiting Chinese immigration is being put into force in the Philippines.

AUG. 25.—Various journals announce that the Sultan of the Sulu (?) archipelago, on the 20th inst. signed a treaty recognising the suzerainty of the United States over his islands.

The government has ordered the despatch of 20 other regiments to the Philippines.

The U. S. consul in Canton has been suspended, as it is alleged that he has been in close communication with the Tagalos and has been assisting them.

In Cienfuegos, Cuba, the negroes have killed 10 Cuban soldiers.

A great trust has been formed in Washington with a capital of \$104,000,000 to buy up steam coal.

Spain.

AUG. 20.—The authorities are receiving large quantities of serum against the bubonic pest, and all communication with Lisbon and Oporto has been cut off. In that place the government has drawn a military cordon around the city.

Sr. Silveira has decided that all press offences at the present time will be tried by court-martial.

AUG. 21.—The press considers the measures taken by Brazil against vessels from Vigo to be excessive. At the same time, the government has resolved to maintain all the precautions in the Spanish ports, which have already been taken against infection from Portugal for the next three months.

AUG. 22.—Telegrams from Oporto published in Madrid report four new cases of bubonic plague, two of them being hopeless.

A tremendous fire has destroyed the railway goods station at Xeres, and the damages have been assessed at over two millions of pesetas.

AUG. 23.—Sr. Silveira, the prime minister, has been confined to his bed by a slight illness for the past few days, but is rapidly becoming convalescent.

The ambassadors of the powers have sent a collective note to the Spanish government asking for a cordon to be drawn along its frontiers with Portugal to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague.

The driver and fireman of a train from Oporto to Lisbon were attacked by the plague, and are now in the hospital of the latter place.

AUG. 25.—The disastrous effects of an earthquake were felt in the provinces of Leon, which on equities being made was found to have had its centre in Oporto, where a great landslide had occurred. No great damage was done, and no personal injuries are reported.

Thousands of Spaniards, who were spending the summer in Portugal, have been caught by the quarantine, and are unable to return. They are making vigorous protests. The plague is reported as being on the decrease in Oporto.

The is an agitation being got up against the economies which the government is endeavoring to make. (Only a short while ago, the people were rioting against the newly imposed taxes).

Great Britain.

AUG. 20.—The *People* says that Mr. Chamberlain yesterday despatched an ultimatum to the Transvaal, based on Sir A. Milner's proposition.

General Walker has left for the Cape. Telegrams from Cienfuegos say that Jimenez, the revolutionary chief of Santo Domingo, was arrested there as he was about to leave for Santiago.

In all the churches in Pretoria on Sunday prayers were offered up that war might be avoided.

An American named Blackburn has arrived in London after having crossed the Atlantic in an open boat.

AUG. 21.—The published telegrams from Oporto are not reassuring. The mortality is increasing and so are the number of cases.

The reply of President Kruger to Mr. Chamberlain's ultimatum was received to-day, and

was a decided refusal to attend another conference. From Capetown telegrams were received which announced that President Kruger while refusing the proposed commission of enquiry, proposed another means of solving the situation. The Pretoria telegrams were to the effect that the President had not accepted Mr. Chamberlain's propositions *in toto*.

AUG. 22.—The press announces two more fatal cases of plague in Oporto. The inhabitants of the place tried to assault the house of Dr. Jorge, who was the first to give intimation of the presence of the pest.

The governor of Jamaica telegraphs that there are 24 cases of bubonic plague in the island. (This is evidently a blunder on the part of some news-gatherer; probably a confusion in names.)

The *Daily Mail* asserts that there are cases of the epidemic in Naples and Palermo. Ten cases of arms destined to the Transvaal have been seized in Delagoa.

M. Blowitz of the *Times*, who is present at all the sittings of the Dreyfus court-martial, states that no actual proof of the guilt of the prisoner has yet been brought forward.

AUG. 23.—The *Morning Post* says the bubonic plague has broken out in the village of Zarzik in Russia, and the district has been isolated.

The Royal Mail steamers are not to call at the northern ports of Spain. (The R. M. S. *Thames*, which left Rio on Wednesday last, was supposed to call at Lisbon, and we saw baggage of passengers labelled for that port. Her captain will doubtless receive orders not to call there, either at Bahia or Pernambuco.)

The blue book on the Transvaal just published says that Great Britain will maintain her sovereignty in South Africa at all costs.

It is stated that the Emperor of China has asked the representatives of foreign powers to give their views on the subject of an alliance between China and Japan, as Russia has already done.

AUG. 24.—Esterhazy being recognised in Oxford Street, London, was the object of a hostile manifestation.

Many Frenchmen suspected of complicity in the conspiracy against the republic have sought refuge in London.

In a conciliatory spirit, the government of the Transvaal offer electoral rights to all the outlanders who have been five years in the country, a fifth of the seats in the Volksraad, and the debates to be in English. It is said that in exchange the Transvaal will require Great Britain to renounce her titular suzerainty over the country.

Telegrams from Shanghai say that the bubonic plague has broken out in the district of Nien-Chang.

AUG. 25.—Great heat is prevailing in London. There has been no rain for several days.

Two regiments of soldiers have been sent to South Africa, one from London and one from Gibraltar.

France.

AUG. 20.—Col. Panizzardi, ex Italian military attaché in Paris, has declared that the celebrated document containing the words «Ce canaille de D...» referred to Capt. Dabois and not to Dreyfus.

The state of siege in the anti-semitic club still continues, and great crowds of people watched the proceedings during the day in the hope of being in at the surrender of M. Guérin and his companions.

The anarchists attempted to hold a public meeting in Paris to-day but were dispersed by the police. Reforming in another place, a conflict took place in which a commissary of police and three of his men were wounded by revolvers, and some twenty rioters were apprehended.

The Pasteur institute is preparing a large quantity of serum for use against the bubonic pest in Oporto, where the ravages of the plague are daily increasing.

AUG. 21.—Telegrams from Rome state that Col. Panizzardi has also said that he heard from his German colleague, Col. Swartzkopf, that Esterhazy had offered to betray the military secrets of France. Col. Panizzardi has been authorised by his government to give evidence before the court-martial at Rennes.

M. Labori reappeared to-day for the first time in the court at Rennes, after his attempt of self-assassination, and was the recipient of general congratulations on his speedy recovery. (So said one correspondent. The Havas agency said he did not appear at all.)

The evidence given in the Dreyfus case during the day (as far as the telegraphic reports went) was of an insignificant nature.

The anarchist riots on Sunday were of a more serious nature than was at first reported. Several churches were attacked, and in the conflict 60 police were injured and 320 of the crowd. Some 150 arrests were made, but only 70 were detained.

The *Figaro* publishes a telegram from the Soudan giving particulars of the assassination of Col. Klobb and Lieut. Meunier. They had gone to relieve Captains Voulet and Chanoine in a French mission in Central Africa, and the latter officers refused to be relieved. They ordered their troops to fire on their superiors, and both were killed. French natives attending the murdered officers escorted to the Guinea coast, and told the story. The French war office has confirmed the news.

AUG. 22.—The police are obliged to guard the churches in Paris to prevent a repetition of Sunday's attacks.

Several papers say that the Austrian Col. Schneider is expected to arrive in Paris shortly to take legal proceedings in connection with

the publication of a forged letter attributed to him in the Dreyfus case.

The siege of the anti-semitic league is still continued by a large force of police.

Col. Jouanet, president of the court-martial at Rennes, commenced the sitting to-day by expressing his profound indignation at the attempt to assassinate M. Labori, and heartily congratulated the eminent advocate on his escape. In the course of the day, M. Labori, who is cross-examined General Mercier as to how certain documents used as proofs of the culpability of Dreyfus fell into his hands, but the general maintained an obstinate silence amidst the greatest surprise of the audience. Several other witnesses gave evidence, but the summaries telegraphed gave no reliable information as to the nature or value of the depositions.

The newspapers say that M. Labori has received two small parcels, which were so suspicious that they were sent to an analyst for examination.

AUG. 23.—The prefect of police in Paris, M. Lepine, has given medals to 39 of his men for gallantry displayed on the previous Sunday in preventing the anarchists from damaging churches and public buildings and from injuring peaceful citizens.

Col. Schneider had addressed a letter to the *Figaro* asserting that the document attributed to him in the Dreyfus dossier is a forgery, as he never wrote it.

The *Matin* says that Esterhazy has written a letter to the president of the court-martial at Rennes, couched in his peculiar style, denying the statements made against him by M. Guérin and Judge Bertulus.

The proceedings of the court-martial at Rennes during the day had no exciting incident. Evidence was given as to the moral character of Dreyfus, but nothing of importance was elicited. The commandant of the superior military school said Dreyfus had a bad character while with him and was always complaining. The prisoner remarked that was due to the injustice of his comrades.

The two parcels sent to M. Labori, on being tested in the municipal laboratory, were found to contain only balsam to cure wounds which had been sent to him by some anonymous philanthropist.

AUG. 24.—There is no truth in the report that an attempt to assassinate President Loubet was made at Rambouillet. The President received the district council there to-day and expressed his conviction that an end would soon be put to all the disorders and unrest now prevailing. He also hoped that the decision of the independent court at Rennes would be received loyally by all.

The *Matin* publishes an interview with Esterhazy in which he indignantly denied that he was an accomplice of Dreyfus in treason, and declared that those who attempted to prove him so should die by his own hand. M. Guérin and his friends in the anti-semitic league are still besieged. The police are arresting all who attempt to supply them with food.

Before the court-martial at Rennes, the first witness was Col. Maurel, who was the president of the court that condemned Dreyfus in 1894. The witness said he only read the first document in the secret dossier, and was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner. Whereat M. Labori wondered. The advocate then began a cross-examination of General Mercier, who declined to answer many of the questions. The ex-minister of war said he had not given the formal order to Col. Maurel to show the secret dossier to his fellow judges in 1894, but that the moral order was sufficiently clear. The lawyer pointed out that the only document of which Dreyfus was accused of having written at the time was the *bordereau*, and Mercier admitted that he had only produced the others after the condemnation. The cross-examination was a close and severe one, the general being proved to have destroyed several documents relating to the case, and reminded the advocate that he was not on his trial. Other witnesses were examined, who mainly deposed to their belief that Esterhazy was the principal culprit. The session closed without any other incident.

AUG. 25.—The women of the Central market in Paris made an attempt to supply food to the besieged men in the anti-semitic league hall, but were repulsed by the police. After they were driven back, the district remained perfectly calm. It is thought that Guérin and his friends will have to surrender quickly or die of hunger and thirst.

On the opening of the court at Rennes, a medical certificate was put in to prove that Dr. Patty de Clam was unable to attend to give evidence. Mr. Strong, of the *London Observer*, related the circumstances under which Esterhazy came to confess to him about a year ago that he was the author of the *bordereau*. M. Veil, an ex-officer of the French army, could not be present, but his deposition was read, in which he recognised the handwriting of the *bordereau* as Esterhazy's and not Dreyfus's.

M. Gobert, an expert, corroborated, and he was interrupted by General Gouse, who accused him of having made mistakes in the past. Then came M. Bertillon, another expert, who created much hilarity by bringing as many portfolios into court as four men could carry. He contended that Dreyfus had written the *bordereau* by tracing letters and spent so many hours in explaining that he tired out judges and auditors, and the president ordered an interval for rest. He had not finished when the court rose.

The judges have ordered the attendance of several other witnesses, which include M. Freycinet, M. Brisson, and the Chief Rabbi in Paris, M. J. H. Dreyfus.

MORRO VELHO CRICKET.

To the Editor.

Sir.—Enclosed please find the score of one of our most interesting matches, Barracks vs. The World, (return), which was played on Sunday the 20th inst.

Unlike the first match, where the Barracks punished the World rather severely, this time the World had their revenge and, as the scores will show, completely wiped out their former defeat. E. J. Jones for the World played an excellent innings, as also did J. Stephens, the captain. There was some good fielding on both sides.

The company's band played, and a large number of spectators of all nationalities were present. Lunch was served on the field.

The scores were as follows:

BARRACKS.

1st innings.

S. Turner, c. Harvey, b. Gill.....	1
J. Holman, b. Gill.....	0
R. Holman, b. Tarling.....	14
G. Manston, c. Holbeck, b. Tarling.....	0
W. Monday, b. Tarling.....	1
J. Drew, c. Stephens, b. Tarling.....	2
T. Atherton, run out.....	3
A. Grenfell, b. Gill.....	1
T. Sutcliffe, not out.....	1
J. Hodge, c. Stephens, b. Tarling.....	0
—Koppenhagen, b. Gill.....	0
Total.....	23

2nd innings.

S. Turner, l. b. w., b. Gill.....	13
J. Holman, run out.....	20
R. Holman, c. and b. Tarling.....	9
G. Manston, run out.....	15
W. Monday, c. Tarling, b. Gill.....	0
J. Drew, l. b. w., b. Tarling.....	8
T. Atherton, c. Tarling, b. Gill.....	1
A. Grenfell, run out.....	1
T. Sutcliffe, run out.....	0
J. Hodge, run out.....	4
—Koppenhagen, not out.....	0
Extras.....	12
Total.....	83

THE WORLD.

J. Stephens, c. Holman, b. Atherton.....	19
R. J. Hinton, c. Drew, b. Atherton.....	0
H. Gent, c. Holman, b. Atherton.....	9
Dr. Jones, c. Turner, b. Atherton.....	2
E. J. Jones, c. Atherton, b. Manston.....	40
T. Tarling, b. Manston.....	6
F. Harvey, b. Manston.....	0
H. Holbeck, b. Manston.....	11
T. Gill, b. Manston.....	5
W. G. Dunston, run out.....	18
—Scott, not out.....	11
Extras.....	13
Total.....	134

—We are indebted to the secretary of the Morro Velho Athletic Club for their fixture card for the season, which shows a specially good list of events for a place which is so distant from outside competition. We see that «shooting competitions» figure among the events, and that «Broomsticks vs Bats» is down for two trials of skill and strength. It is needless to say that the Broomsticks will be the popular side.

COFFEE NOTES

—The planters of S. José do Rio Pardo are making a serious mistake. The planters' club in that municipality has resolved not to pay more than 100,000 an alqueire for clearing the ground on coffee plantations, to reduce the daily wage of laborers by 500 reis, and to reduce the monthly wage by 20 per cent. The hard times are weighing upon laborers as well as upon proprietors, and as wages are not high, this reduction will surely lead to a further exodus of colonists from the country.

—Among the amendments offered to the general revenue bill is that of Deputy Ampliphio and others authorizing the general government to arrive at an agreement with the state government, for fixing a maximum rate for the export duty on coffee. The idea is a good one, but is incomplete. The state governments should in turn demand that the relief thus granted to coffee planters shall not be neutralized by new import duties, consumption taxes and other burdens that increase the cost of production.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio*, Sr. Cunha Villaga, states that the cost of clearing the ground, planting coffee, weeding, etc., of 4 alqueires (16 acres) of land for a period of 4 years, is 4,200\$, while the receipts are 6,000\$, leaving a profit of only 1,800\$. He says, however, that 5 alqueires (20 acres) of land planted with manihoba (a species of rubber plant) will yield in the same period 18,000\$, showing a profit of 16,200\$. He favors manihoba cultivation in place of coffee, which certainly appears to be advantageous. The planter should not have all his eggs in one basket.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Sustains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian Affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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THERE is no contesting the fact that we are now passing through one of the most difficult crises ever experienced in Brazil. What we had to endure two and three years ago, was nothing compared to what we now have, and for the simple reason that the country is poorer, business more embarrassed, and money scarcer. Outside of the small trades which serve our daily necessities and our vices, there are very few business establishments in this city that are now paying expenses. And, we are informed, the same state of affairs exists in S. Paulo and other commercial centres. That there are not more failures reported is due to the fact that liquidation is no longer a remedy, as no one is certain of securing enough from it even to pay a small fraction of debts. On every side complaints can be heard of the absolute stagnation of business. A banker says: "We might just as well close up, for we are doing no business." An importer says: "We are not selling enough to pay expenses, nor have we done so for a long time." And every one says: "We can't get in anything; collections are absolutely impossible!" And the common testimony is that Rio has never before known so difficult a time. It may be confidently assumed that not ten per cent. of the business houses of this city, always excluding *ventas*, cigar shops, bars, restaurants, etc., are to-day able to meet their obligations in cash. There are of course many reputable houses carrying large stocks worth their obligations many times over, but they have very little ready money and could not possibly raise it to meet an urgent demand without an immense sacrifice. And yet, notwithstanding all this, congress is idling away its time and is now proposing to extend its sessions another month, as usual, at 75,000 a day per capita. The government, likewise, is indifferent and is devoting its attention to increased taxation on homeopathic principles—that is, by levying stamp taxes on everything we consume. Many things are taxed two and three times, and every time an additional rate is imposed the unfortunate consumer is compelled to make a fresh reduction in his expenses. One industrious citizen said the other day: "I can no longer afford to have wine on the table, so we are drinking water. I can't afford butter, nor sweets, except what we make ourselves, and I can't afford fresh meat and potatoes every day. We are making our old clothes last us longer, and we think twice before taking a *bond ride* for pleasure." And there are thousands of these unfortunate people in this city, people who have families to support, who are honest and laborious, and who are unable to make their earnings meet the present costs of living. Just now we are a community of debtors, and we can not help it. To-morrow, if prices go still higher, we shall be a community of beggars, staring hungrily into the bakers' windows. The government has yet to learn what a bread riot means,

and it has also to learn what want and suffering can do to nurse an epidemic. Should some such calamity come upon us, which God forbid, the responsibility will rest very largely with these political marionettes whose only remedy for hard times is more taxes. They are driving capital and labor out of the country, they are discrediting its finances, they are crushing its industries, and they are making recovery well nigh impossible.

THE government has recommenced publishing its probable economies in certain departments, based on the appropriations for the year and the payments during the first six months. The assumption that what is paid out covers everything is absurd, for nothing is said of deferred payments, nor have we any assurance that the apparent economies of the first six months will not be more than paid out in the second. The government must be in a desperate strait when it resorts to such questionable methods.

THE *Provincia* of Pará has published the proclamation of the independent state of Acre, which is said to be a force. Let us hope that the *Provincia* has been more scrupulous in this, than it was in the alleged accord between the American and Bolivian ministers. The chief of state, it is said, is a Spaniard, a Sr. Luiz Galvez Rodriguez de Areias, who has published various decrees for the organization of his government. The occurrence has created no little ridicule, but it has interfered with de all the same, and by and by it may interfere with lives. Ridiculous governments are generally very unsafe governments to deal with.

THE recent conflicts between soldiers and employes of one of our tramway companies furnish still another proof of the danger of maintaining a garrison of badly disciplined troops in a city like this. Garrisons are bad enough even when kept under strict discipline, but in cases where the soldiers are allowed to loaf about the streets at all hours of the day and night, drinking, gambling and quarreling, they are a source of positive danger. In the case referred to, travel has been interrupted and great alarm caused by the fear of an attack by soldiers on the employes of a company engaged in a necessary public service. It is to be feared that the government can not always be trusted to repress these manifestations of insubordination, and would be wise therefore to remove the barracks from the city altogether. A military camp, say at Realejo, would be much better for the men, and far better and safer for the residents of this city.

WITH regard to the many estimates of the public expenditures on the reception and entertainment of President Roca, which vary from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000, the *Jornal do Commercio* of yesterday says, "will not exceed a thousand *contos* of réis." This the *Jornal* thinks an insignificant sum, in view of the brilliancy and variety of the entertainments. And so we. In fact, it appears so small that we refuse to believe it until we see the account. If the furnishing of the Educadora palacete is any criterion of the general expenditures, then 1,000,000 will most assuredly not cover them. We most certainly hope that the *Jornal's* evidently inspired statement is true, for the country is in no position to pay even a tenth of the sum mentioned. We are suffering the worst crisis ever experienced here; there is no business, no money, almost no hope. And at the same time we are threatened with heavier burdens of taxation by a government which has no sympathy for us and shows us no mercy. Not one *centimo* ought to be foolishly spent at such a time, and the people have a right to know that it is not spent.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

AUG. 21.—*Senate*.—Senator Coelho e Campos defended the bill for the repression of crime. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed the Matto Grosso question. There was voted a bill for revising the list of retired public functionaries and for annulling the retirements that are found to be illegal.

AUG. 22.—*Senate*.—Senators Antonio de Azeredo and Gomes de Castro spoke against the bill for the repression of crime. The latter senator admitted that there are complaints against the jury; but there are also complaints, he said, against every other part of the judicial system. And of all the complaints, perhaps none are better founded than those against congress. There is unfortunately a general lack of the proper sense of responsibility. The jury is more sinned against than sinning. If it leaves crimes unpunished, this is principally on account of the blunders and carelessness of those who have charge of the respective cases before they reach the jury. Senator Vicente Machado defended the bill. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chamber discussed an electoral reform bill. There was introduced a bill for restoring to the municipal government of Juiz de Fora the sum of 70,416,580, amount of the import duties which it paid on machinery and other supplies for the municipal water works.

AUG. 23.—*Senate*.—The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill for the repression of crime. A motion to strike out art. 6 was rejected by a vote of 33 to 15. The amendments of the committee on legislation were adopted.

AUG. 24.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—The chair informed the chamber that 77 amendments had been offered to the general revenue bill and had been referred to the budget committee. Deputy Antonio Maranhão spoke on the electoral reform bill.

AUG. 25.—*Senate*.—The senate having voted pension bills in opposition to the recommendation of the committee on finance, members of that committee tendered their resignation. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—A message was received from the President asking for a legislative appropriation of 2,974,488 for arrears of expenditure. The bill authorizing an appropriation for the cost of receiving and entertaining the President of Argentina and his suite was voted in 3rd discussion. The chamber discussed the electoral reform bill.

AUG. 26.—*Senate*.—The committee on the constitution was instructed to frame a bill regulating the number of congressmen to be elected in conformity with the census of the population of the country taken in 1890. —*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Leoncio Correa introduced a bill for the revision of decrees cancelling military honors. The electoral reform bill was recommitted and the discussion postponed for 8 days.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Small-pox has appeared at various places in the interior of the state of Pará.

—In Ceará a telegraph line has been inaugurated between Fortaleza and Crato, a distance of 100 kilometers.

—The authorities of the state of São Paulo have suspended immigration from Spain and Portugal until further notice.

—The São Paulo state assembly has resolved to prolong its sessions to September 15th. This is all in the line of economy, of course. —During the month of June the emigration from Ceará numbered 1,531 persons, which made a total of 17,045 since the 1st of January.

—In addition to primers, the fort at Santos is to have some new Krupp guns and two steel towers. These will keep the pest away from the fort surely.

—Torrential rains, accompanied by hail, were experienced in Rio Grande on the 21st inst. Considerable damage was done in the custom-house by rain-water.

—The firemen of Santos are to have a brass band. What in the world will they do with it? And what business has the municipality to incur so useless an expense?

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora says that it is certain that the governor of Minas Geraes, Dr. Silviano Brandão, will go to Cuzcuz to visit Gov. Luiz Vianna.

—The bubonic pest is to be kept out of Pará and the Amazon by means of forts at Belem, Anapá and Obidos, which are to be put in order and armed with Krupp 7 1/2 guns.

—At Bahia, the authorities want to re-open the Bom Sucesso lazaretto, where they can impose extra quarantine on persons discharged from Ilha Grande. Travellers will do well to avoid Bahia for the present.

—The governor of São Paulo, Sr. Fernando Prestes, has been granted a leave of absence for such a length of time as his health may require. It is said that he is obtaining much benefit from his residence at Santos.

—Advices from the interior of Bahia show that the sufferings from the long-continued drought are less severe than they were. The situation is improving and it is hoped that the recovery will have no interruptions.

—The state of São Paulo is maintaining two immigration agents in Naples at 1,700 francs each a month, while the immigrants are leaving the country as fast as they come in and the planters are begging for help. Is there not something out of gear in all this?

We are glad to note that justice has been meted out to at least one brutal criminal in the state of São Paulo. Some time ago a little girl, named Julieta Chaves, disappeared from her home in Sorocaba, and her body was found a day or two later where it had been concealed, after she had first been ravished and then murdered to conceal the first crime. A school teacher named João Vieira Pinto disappeared during the excitement and suspicion was turned against him. He was captured and evidence was found to show that he was guilty of the crime, and on the 22nd inst. a trial of the accused resulted in a sentence of 24 years imprisonment.

A sensational elopement case is reported from São Paulo where a 17 year-old daughter of the poet Theophilus Dias, deceased, had abandoned her mother's house on the 19th inst. and fled with an Italian anarchist named Armando, who had been permitted to visit the house and make a propaganda of his dangerous theories. It seems that the girl became a convert to anarchism, and the mother also, as she knew of plots for blowing up five houses in São Paulo and did not reveal them until her daughter had disappeared. In her statement before the police she named several persons as accomplices in the disappearance of her daughter, among them being Sr. Benjamin Motta. A letter from the daughter a few days later was written from Rio, and the ambitious young thing told her mother not to worry because her leaving São Paulo could only result in good to humanity.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The great tunnel on the Sul do Espírito Santo, near Juiz, was inaugurated on the 27th inst.

We hear that the sale of the S. Christovão tramway lines to a foreign company is an accomplished fact.

—It is stated that the receipts of the Central railway for July amounted to 2,997,763,668, which added to the sum of 10,500,000 reported for the five months from January to May inclusive makes 13,497,763,668 with June still unreported.

—The Viçosa Paulista tramway company is embarking the laying of the Electric company's lines in São Paulo, even in streets not used by the former company. This looks like a claim to the whole city. Does its privilege cover as much as that?

—There was an official excursion from Victoria out over 36 kilometres of the Sul do Espírito Santo railway on the 27th inst., the visitors being greatly pleased with the appearance of the road, especially with the Jaci viaduct, at kilometre 33, which was finished some 15 days ago.

—Late mail advices from Pará state that negotiations were nearly concluded for the purchase of the tramway lines of the Companhia Urubum by a German syndicate, which will also undertake to contract for the public illumination of the city. This, we presume, refers to the electric light.

—During the 11 days from the 8th to the 18th inst., inclusive, the Botanical Garden trains carried a total of 777,379 passengers, of which 727,809 paid fares and 49,570 were carried gratuitously. At the minimum fare of 200 réis these gratuitous passages represent a loss of Rs. 9,914, or an average of Rs. 99,1200 a day.

—An object lesson in railway management has been given on the Central railway, where a reduction in passages in the suburban traffic has given an increased revenue. The July receipts, under lower rates, yielded 2,997,763,668, while in July, 1898, they were 2,841,792,859—if the *Jornal do Commercio* gives the figures correctly (which we doubt).

—In our last issue we mentioned the report of an intended attack by soldiers on the central station of the Villa Isabel tramway. On the night of the 21st inst., quite a panic was excited among employes of the tramway by soldiers who were causing disturbances at a neighboring café. Some of the conductors and drivers abandoned their trams and traffic was interrupted for about two hours.

—The reported sale of the Viçosa Paulista tramway lines seems to have been based on an offer of the new electric tramway company to buy the same for eight thousand *contos*, which was accepted. The latter, however, drew the offer. On the 23th, however, the *Diário Popular* hears that the negotiation had been assumed, the president of the Viçosa Paulista stating that he did not wish to impede the entrance of foreign capital into the country. At the price stated, certainly not!

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ended 19th inst. amounted to 439,373,000 which compared with the 452,681,000 in the corresponding week of last year shows a decrease of 13,308,000. Thanks, however, to the higher rate of exchange this year, the decrease becomes an increase of £ 1,057 when the weekly receipts this year so far amount to £ 35,727, or £ 10,434 less than in the corresponding period in 1898, the difference, however, being lessened week by week.

A revised and corrected statement of the number of passengers carried by trams and on the suburban trains of the Central railway during the festivities in honor of President Roca (from the 8th to the 17th inst. inclusive) is as follows:

Carris Urbanos tramway.....	907,879
Botanical Garden	726,303
S. Christovão	610,997
Villa Isabel	462,445
Carioca	28,651
Central railway.....	275,887

Total..... 3,012,162

It is to be regretted that there are no available figures in relation to the average number of passengers per diem under ordinary circumstances, so that by comparison it might be ascertained what part of the traffic during the ten days was due to the festivities.

LOCAL NOTES

—The furniture and fittings bought for the entertainment of our Argentine visitors are to be sold at auction.

—The Jacobins are again attacking the commander of the military school, and the *Faiz* is helping on the intrigue.

—A Santiago telegram of yesterday says that an anarchist plot for the assassination of President Errazuriz had been discovered.

—The frankness with which Deputy Glycero, in his speech on Saturday, exposed the abuses committed at elections, is exciting much comment.

—The fogs of the past week have made the ferry service across the bay somewhat risky because of the number of naval vessels anchored in the fairway. If there should be an accident, the minister of marine will know where the fault lies.

—In his circular to his colleagues of neighboring states, in regard to the demoralizing influence of *alcho* gambling, the chief of police of this city, Dr. Brazil Silvado, refers to the article on "The Bicho Game" which recently appeared in the columns of this paper.

—According to the *Jornal*, the minister of war had a conference with Gen. Carlos Eugenio on the 23rd in regard to the bubonic pest. Begging their pardon, what in the world have they to do with the matter. "Too many cooks spoil the broth," and the army cook should keep out of it.

for its concession for improvements in port, Mr. David Gibson has been visiting custom house and deputed duties last week, and also the islands and districts which fall within the all-embracing that company. Mr. Gibson is a sworn in such matters and will, we feel, how idle it will be to spend money in before securing legislation to protect interests of investors. To build costly quays and then see loading and unloading by means of lighters, would be an appointment.

—It is said that the minister of finance intends to seek authorization to reduce the personnel of the custom-houses by one half. If he will compel the remaining half to do a full day's work, keeping longer hours, the scheme will be a good one. There are altogether too many idlers about these public offices.

—It is stated that an establishment for the manufacture of carbide of calcium will be inaugurated at S. João d'El-Rey in January next. It will consume native limestone and charcoal, though the destruction of forests for the manufacture of the latter will be undoubtedly opposed by the *Jornal do Commercio*.

—If the government wants to further complicate its position, as it apparently does, we would recommend it to adopt the suggestion of our seutentious contemporary, who thinks that a consumption tax on domestic textiles, levied on the output of each mill according to a special sales book, would exactly fill the bill and make everybody happy. He seems to think that it would produce more revenue, and in his peculiar opinion it would not be open to any irritating supervision by officials. That sales books if not open to irritating supervision would surely be a marvel. And the idea that a further increase in taxes is sure to produce more revenue is ingenious enough for the chairman of a budget commission. As every observer knows there is a steady decrease in consumption because of high taxes, and still higher taxes are not going to change the current to another direction.

—On Saturday last the first exhibition of Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy was given in Rio. Mr. Elliott, of the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Co., Ltd., was the operator, and by the courtesy of the director of telegraphs gave his demonstration in the central telegraph building in the presence of representatives of the press and others. Mr. Elliott's object was simply to show by what means messages are sent without wires and not to prove the powers of the system. One machine was placed on the ground floor and another on the second floor, and two messages, of 42 words in all, were transmitted successfully. The transmitter was a Hertz wave generator with a Ruhmkoff coil connected with an ordinary battery. The receiver on the second floor consisted of a Branley "coherer" as improved by Marconi, joined in circuit with a battery and a Morse telegraph instrument. We have neither time nor space to give a lengthy description of the principles of the method, or of the machinery, but Messrs. Jules Gerard and Declercq, of this city, are the agents of the Wireless Telegraph Co., and will doubtless be pleased to supply all information. We have to thank those gentlemen for an invitation to witness the demonstration.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—When you see a man defend heavier taxation, ascertain whether he is not living at the expense of the public treasury.

—In S. Paulo the press has been discussing alleged irregularities in connection with the last loan contracted by the state government.

A telegram of the 26th inst. from Bahia reports a considerable decrease in the revenue receipts of the general and state governments.

—It is said that the prefect wants to borrow 4,000,000, to construct 100 school buildings. He has discovered that the municipality is paying 75,000\$ a month rent for these buildings.

—Before it is decided to expend 150,000,000\$ to 180,000,000\$ on sanitary improvements in this city, would it not be well to know whether we can even find the interest on such a capital.

The Ceará recedoria collected only 73,935,669 last month from state taxes, against 176,754,668 in July of last year—a decrease of 102,818,669. This shows how the bad times are affecting taxpayers.

—The amount of paper money in circulation on 30th June last, according to the official report, was 750,790,871\$. The decrease in the month of June was 7,000,000\$. Where did the *Jornal do Commercio* get that 734,000,000\$?

The nominal value of the paper money burnt on Saturday was only 4,000,000\$. The reason alleged for not burning the usual amount of 2,000,000\$ was that there was not sufficient time for examining the numbers and series of the notes.

—To the general revenue bill there has been offered an amendment reducing the interest on government bonds (apólices) from 5% to 4%. The *Jornal do Commercio* thinks that the budget committee of the chamber of deputies will not favor this amendment.

—It is reported in Bahia that the state government has recently borrowed 2,000,000\$ from the Banco da Republica. According to the *Diário da Bahia* the floating debt of the state at the end of last year was 3,600,000\$, the internal funded debt 5,181,000\$ and the foreign debt 17,325,000\$ francs.

—The government, we presume, has now received all the accounts of expenses on the festivities in honor of President Roca. Consequently the respective bill, which has just passed the chamber of deputies, should be so amended in the senate as to state the amount of the appropriation. It is well to avoid voting a *carte blanche*.

—In the budget for the present year congress voted an appropriation of 2,000,000\$ for the payment of arrears of indebtedness. This sum, however, has proved to be insufficient, and the government, besides making a deficiency appropriation of 2,000,000\$ by executive decree No. 3,578, of the 22nd inst., intends, it is said, to ask congress for another appropriation to the amount of 2,774,000\$.

—On Thursday the managing directors of several spinning and weaving factories had a long interview with the minister of finance. The conference is said to have related to the proposed new law on the products of those establishments.

The President has asked congress for a supplementary credit of 2,974,000\$ for various departments to pay debts fallen into *exercícios findos*. This is, of course, additional to the 2,000,000\$ just voted. May we ask again, what is the use of a budget which fails to meet expenses and which does not limit expenditures to appropriations. The cost of these supplementary sessions is simply thrown away, for the budget is absolutely worthless.

In the last number of the *Don Quixote* there is reference to a statement made by the *Fanfulla* of S. Paulo in regard to the cost of the festivities in honor of President Roca. From this it appears that Minister Martinho, astounded at the enormous cost of those festivities, said to amount to 12,000,000\$, has refused to order payment. Evidently the failure of the government to state how much was spent is giving rise to exaggerated estimates.

With the close of the present congressional session on the 2nd prox. will be exhausted the appropriation of 3,289,300\$ made in the budget for the respective expenses. But congress, not having completed its labors, has extended the session to October 2. As the members continue to draw pay, deficiency appropriations will have to be made. And thus congress contributes to prove that we are right in not having confidence in the budget which it voted last December.

—Yesterday at the caixa da amortização were conferred 1,430,000 damaged treasury notes of various denominations, exchanged from April to July last, of a nominal value of 7,461,591,500. On the same occasion were conferred 447,751 called-in notes of emission banks, which have been substituted by treasury notes during the same period, and representing a value of 20,681,965\$. These notes are to be burned at the custom-house to-day. It will be understood that this burning of notes has nothing to do with the redemption clause of the funding loan.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 29th, 1899.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), do gold, 27 d.
do silver, 27 1/2 d.
in U. S. coin at \$4.86, 65 per cent. 24 1/2 d.
do 100 milreis, 1857 cts.
do 100 milreis, 1857 cts.
do 100 milreis, 1857 cts.

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day, 7 1/2 p. 10.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold), 3401.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper), 294 rs. gold.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per cent.), 18 1/2 p.
Value of 100 milreis, 1857 cts.
Value of 100 milreis, 1857 cts.
Value of 100 milreis, 1857 cts.

EXCHANGE

Aug. 21.—The banks opened with the rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, but about 3 o'clock the Brasilianische and British banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions of the day were in bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10, for prompt, but the demand for bank bills caused the rate to draw only at 7 1/2 p. 10, when private paper was disposed of at 7 1/2 p. 10. After a short time the day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 22.—The general rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 23.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 24.—Throughout the day 7 1/2 p. 10, was the general rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 25.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 26.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 27.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 28.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 29.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 30.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 31.—The official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London was posted in all the banks at the beginning of the day, but about noon the English banks put out 7 1/2 p. 10, and maintained that rate to the end. The first transactions on the part of the banks were at 7 1/2 p. 10, and conditions, but as they could not find sellers of private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, the drawing rate was lowered to the official one, and private paper was sold at 7 1/2 p. 10. The banks recovered after a while and during the afternoon all drew with more or less freedom at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. At the last hour, however, the demand for bank bills forced the banks to draw at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 7 1/2 p. 10, and 7 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

Aug. 26.—The banks again maintained an official rate of 7 1/2 p. 10, on London all day. In the morning, the first bank bills were at 7 1/2 p. 10, against private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10, for prompt. The day closed with bank bills at 7 1/2 p. 10, and private paper at 8 1/2 p. 10. A fair day's business was offered outside at 7 1/2 p. 10.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th August, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The Rio sales in the week ended 29th inst. were declined at 8,000 bags, the entries being 100,886 bags and the shipments 66,848 bags. The foreign markets reported 2,000 bags having been sold in Hamburg, 23,000 bags in Havre, 52,000 bags in London, and 39,000 bags in London, in all 161,000 bags as compared with 150,000 bags in the previous week. According to New York figures the stock in American ports at the 19th consisted of 775,000 bags, the entries were 100,000 bags and the supply 1,270,000 bags. In the week ended 29th inst. the stock was 866,000 bags, the entries 114,000 bags and the visible supply 1,320,000 bags. The latest report therefore shows a diminution of 100,000 bags in the stock of Brazilian coffee has decreased again. On Monday the Rio market opened sustained, and factors and packers did business together freely on bases which ranged from 9500 to 9700 per arroba for No. 7 type. The prices were fairly active in their demand, but being influenced by the weather they only offered 9500 and 9600 for No. 7. These prices were too low for acceptance by the packers, who nevertheless, managed to dispose of some 20,000 bags at rates of 9500 and 9600 in the course of the day, the market closing firm at 9500 as its lowest price for No. 7. In Santos the market was also firm, with good average selling steadily at 8000 per arroba. The price reports of the markets abroad showed the rates unaltered, but with a tendency to fall. Tuesday's market here was not so brisk as on Monday. The packers obtained their supplies from the factors on a base of 9500 for No. 7, and in their turn sold the 12,000 bags of the day to the shippers at rates from 9500 to 9600 for No. 7, the market closing weak with negotiations still in treaty at 9500 per arroba of base type. Santos was sustained and the average brought the price of the previous day. The New York market reported a slight fall in price, but the European markets were unchanged. There was a general weakness about the Rio market when it opened on Wednesday, and the factors found they could only obtain 9500 an arroba of No. 7 type from the packers with the greatest difficulty. The shippers extended all their orders to the end of the day, the sales effected were returned as 2,000 bags, which closed at 9500 per arroba, with some little extension also to Santos where the price of good average selling had dropped to 9500 per arroba. There were no reports from the foreign markets, but they were of an unimportant nature. Thursday's local market was dead flat. The factors could only command 9500 per arroba of No. 7 from the packers, and the shippers, depressed by the large entries both here and in Santos were glad to dispose of some 12,000 bags during the day at 9500 and 9600 per arroba. The market was sustained, and the average brought the price of the previous day. 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